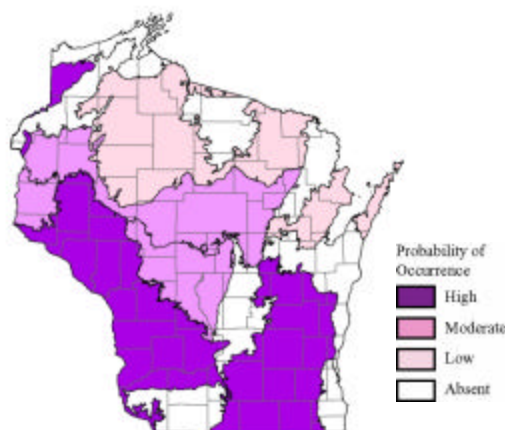


Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	3
State threats:	3
State population trend:	3
Global abundance:	4
Global distribution:	3
Global threats:	4
Global population trend:	2
Mean Risk Score:	3.1
Area of importance:	2

* Please see the [Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries \(Section 3.1.1\)](#) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations

Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape-community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Central Sand Plains	Southern dry-mesic forest
Forest Transition	Coldwater streams
Forest Transition	Coolwater streams
Northwest Lowlands	Coolwater streams
Southeast Glacial Plains	Coolwater streams
Southeast Glacial Plains	Southern dry-mesic forest
Southeast Glacial Plains	Southern mesic forest
Western Coulee and Ridges	Coldwater streams
Western Coulee and Ridges	Coolwater streams
Western Coulee and Ridges	Southern dry-mesic forest
Western Coulee and Ridges	Southern mesic forest
Western Prairie	Coldwater streams
Western Prairie	Coolwater streams

Threats and Issues

- Conversion of cold-water stream hydrology or groundwater hydrology at seeps on escarpments in forested systems would impact this species.
- Continued loss and fragmentation of forest habitat south of the tension zone.
- Stream management for trout is sometimes at odds with this species. This species needs vegetated stream banks, deadfalls, coarse woody debris, and canopy cover. Conversion to rip-rap is detrimental.
- Invasive shrubs and herbaceous plants could be affecting the long-term ability of forests to regenerate into conditions suitable for Louisiana Waterthrush and other species.
- Louisiana Waterthrushes feed along cold-water streams in forested systems. Pollution, etc. that would effect cold-water stream food webs would be detrimental to this species.

Priority Conservation Actions

- Since many large forested areas in southern Wisconsin are not publicly owned, sustainable forestry practices are necessary to protect the long-term survival of forests.
- Work with fisheries programs and Trout Unlimited to balance the needs of trout with those of Louisiana Waterthrush and other stream-side foragers.
- Develop methods for reducing fragmentation of habitat by housing development in forested areas.